



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Brevities.

The Senate has ratified treaties of obligatory arbitration with Great Britain, France, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Japan, Denmark, Italy, Mexico, Holland and Sweden.

. . . A dispatch from The Hague says that the committee having in hand the erection of the Peace Palace, provided for by Mr. Carnegie, has awarded the contract for the construction of the foundation and basements.

. . . Twelve of the thirteen treaties signed at the second Hague Conference have been ratified by the United States Senate.

. . . Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, has been appointed the joint representative of Canada and Newfoundland on the tribunal at The Hague which will settle the Newfoundland fisheries dispute between the United States and these British colonies.

. . . Hon. Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor, has been reappointed by President Roosevelt for another term of six years as one of the United States members of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague.

. . . At the Methodist General Conference, which has just closed its sessions at Baltimore, an important peace minute, presented by William Christie Herron of Cincinnati, from the Committee on the State of the Church, was adopted. The minute, which strongly supports the international peace movement and condemns war as "a survival of brute instincts in the midst of an otherwise high civilization," is too long to give in full in our crowded space this month. We shall hope to publish it in July.

. . . Chester D. Pugsley, a junior in Harvard University, has offered a prize of \$50.00 for the best essay written by a college student on international arbitration. He has placed the administration of the prize in the hands of the Mohonk Arbitration Conference.

. . . A strong resolution, which we hope to publish in full in our next issue, was adopted by the American Unitarian Association at its annual meeting in Boston, May 27, expressing "warm endorsement of the movement to substitute arbitration for war," and appointing Prof. Francis G. Peabody of Harvard to represent the Association at the London Peace Congress in July.

. . . At the annual meeting of the California Federation of Women's Clubs, at Oakland, an effort was made by Mrs. Alice L. Park of Palo Alto, on May 22, to secure a wider endorsement than heretofore of the peace propaganda by the Women's Clubs of the State.

. . . The information that has reached us indicates that the 18th of May was this year observed as Peace Day in the schools more widely and with much more enthusiasm than ever before. We shall hope to be able to give in our July number fuller details of the observance.

. . . The appropriations made by Congress this year for the army, the navy, the military academy and for fortifications, reach the immense sum of \$223,059,880, a "record" not before reached.

The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Congress.

BY JAMES L. TRYON.

The Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Congress met at Philadelphia from May 16 to 19. More than seven hundred delegates registered on the first day and others came as the convention progressed. The delegates represented churches, civic societies, labor unions, women's clubs, religious associations, farmers' granges, ethical, social and commercial associations, and were gathered from many different cities and towns of the State.

Pennsylvanians of the highest distinction lent their names and influence to its success. Hon. Philander C. Knox, though unable to be present, had been elected president of the Conference. It had the support also of the whole Congressional delegation, of which Hon. Reuben O. Moon, who attended, served as chairman. The Executive Committee was fortunate in having for its chairman Franklin Spencer Edmonds, Esq., a well-known and popular leader in the municipal affairs and civic reforms of Philadelphia. Its secretary was Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., and its treasurer, Alfred G. Scattergood. Stanley R. Yarnall acted with great efficiency as chairman of the Program Committee. To him much of the high and diversified character of the exercises was due. He was widely acquainted with the members of the Congress and frequently served as a medium of social intercourse among the delegates.

Before the Congress met a public reception was given the delegates by the Transatlantic Peace Society on the grounds of Bryn Mawr College, on Saturday afternoon, the 16th.

The first regular session of the Congress was held in Horticultural Hall on that evening. Known as the Pennsylvania Meeting, it became an enthusiastic State rally of the peace workers and of others who were attracted by their interest in the cause. Governor Edwin S. Stuart, the presiding officer, declared himself in sympathy with the objects of the peace movement. Mr. Edmonds gave an introductory address and outlined the purposes of the Congress. We wish that we might print his speech and the addresses of all the participants in the Congress, but space forbids more than a mention of the names of the speakers and the topics which they discussed. In later issues we shall print some of the papers in full. A letter from Secretary Root was read by Mr. Yarnall, which emphasized the need of popular education in peace principles, especially in the spirit of concession in the settlement of differences. It was of the same general character as Mr. Root's article in the first number of the *American Journal of International Law*, in which he emphasizes the need of a popular understanding of international law and once more called the attention of the peace workers to the importance of bringing our movement not only to the knowledge of the governments, but to the people at large, the masses, who, by the expression of their sentiment in time of national excitement, decide whether there shall be peace or war. Dr. Trueblood, who read a paper on State Peace Congresses, laid it down as a duty that every State in the Union should hold a congress before the next meeting of the Hague Conference in order that public sentiment might

be brought to bear effectively upon its work. Dr. Trueblood, with good nature that was contagious, took the opportunity to correct the impression that Pennsylvania was the first State to hold a congress, by telling the people that Texas held the honor of being first. President Swain of Swathmore College read a paper on the Relation of the Colleges to Peace, taking the place on the program of Superintendent N. C. Schaeffer, who was prevented from attending the meeting by the wrecking of a train. Mayor Guthrie of Pittsburg was expected to be present, but was detained by pressure of public business. One of the best speeches of the evening and of the whole Congress was made by Henry C. Niles, Esq., formerly president of the State Bar Association, whose epigrammatic sentences cut the fallacies of militarism into shreds and presented in a forcible manner the positive advantages of a system of peace over those of war. Except for the failure of some of the speakers to appear, the first session could not have had a better beginning.

Sunday was given up entirely to meetings in the churches. The seed, instead of being sown in one place, was scattered everywhere. As a rule no sectarian lines were drawn, and an "open pulpit" enabled speakers of every denomination to go where they could do the most good. The only meeting of a general character held during the day was at the Garrick Theatre, where Rev. Frederick Lynch, Walter Walsh and Rabbi Wise spoke effectively on the ethical side of the peace movement and its underlying principle of brotherhood. Rabbi Wise drew forth a strong round of applause when he said that the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount applied to nations as well as to individuals. This thought was one of the characteristic notes of the Congress and never failed of hearty approval.

Monday was the 18th of May, the anniversary of the meeting of the first Hague Conference. It was a cheering thought that it was being celebrated in all parts of the country. Appropriate exercises were held in every school in the city of Philadelphia, comprising two hundred thousand pupils. Dr. Trueblood, Rev. Charles E. Beals, the new Field Secretary of the American Peace Society, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead and others of the Boston group of workers, some of whom had spoken in the churches, gave part of Monday to speaking in the schools.

The morning session of the Congress was taken up with the Women's Meeting. No more gratifying sight could have met the expectations of the committee than that which greeted them in Horticultural Hall, when women from nearly three hundred societies, including women's clubs, equal suffrage associations and Daughters of the Revolution, filling the entire auditorium, met "to consider how the great basic institutions of society, of which women are a vital part, stand related to the peace movement." As was the case at the New York National Congress last year, no other meeting showed more marked originality or evenness of ability, and that great ability, on the part of the speakers, some of whom spoke with more power than when they appeared on the platform in New York. Mrs. Sarah Yorke Stevenson of Philadelphia presided. Mrs. May Wright Sewall spoke on "Women's Organized Work for Peace," giving a résumé of the history of the International Council of Women, with which she has long been connected. Mrs.

Frederick Nathan of New York, president of the Consumers' League, spoke on "War and Industry," in which she not only emphasized the cost of war, but brought out very effectively the thought of the bond of fellowship and community of interests which exist between the consumer and the people of all countries whose united work is required to produce the articles of common use in shop and home. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead, with a terseness for which she is famous, and a practical knowledge of the peace movement which is everywhere recognized, spoke on "The Next Steps Forward." She dwelt upon the importance of establishing a peace budget for the promotion of popular education in peace and arbitration, and suggested international ostracism as a last resort, instead of war. She also urged the importance of organizing peace work in America by States, and recommended its consideration by Pennsylvania. Mrs. Anna Garlin Spencer spoke on "Race Prejudice a Cause of War," and got down to the fundamental things which produce national antagonism.

In the afternoon the Conference took up the "Legal Aspects of International Courts of Justice." The presiding officer was Justice William P. Potter of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. Hon. William L. Penfield, formerly Solicitor of the State Department, discussed the matter of International Tribunals of Arbitration. Jackson H. Ralston of Washington read a paper on the topic, "Should Any National Dispute be Reserved from Arbitration?" In a paper of great value, showing an extraordinary grasp of facts and principles, he favored the submission of all cases, without exception, to arbitration. He was followed by Mr. Thomas Raeburn White, who, in a paper of equal merit, disposed of the American constitutional objections to the International Prize Court.

Mr. Ralston's essay will be published in the *ADVOCATE OF PEACE* for July, and Mr. White's, it is understood, will appear in the *American Journal of International Law*. It was a remarkable fact, and an honor to Pennsylvania, that an audience filling nearly two-thirds of the seating room of Horticultural Hall listened with rapt attention to subjects usually supposed to be interesting only to specialists and to students with technical law education. Discussion by Mr. Edwin D. Mead and by Dr. William Draper Lewis, Dean of the Law Department, University of Pennsylvania, followed. Mr. Mead spoke on the peace movement in general, while Dr. Lewis spoke particularly on the Prize Court, taking issue with Mr. White and doubting its constitutionality.

The principal event of the Congress was on Monday evening, when the public meeting was held in the Academy of Music. Hundreds of people who could not be accommodated had to be turned away from the doors. Some of the most distinguished citizens of Pennsylvania, members of Congress and justices of the courts, as well as leaders of the peace movement, like Dr. Trueblood, Mr. and Mrs. Mead and Mr. Walsh, sat with the Executive Committee and the officers of the Congress on the stage. Hon. Dimner Beeber acted as chairman. Justice David J. Brewer gave an eloquent address, which appealed both to the heart and to the understanding and seemed like the words of a sage and prophet, expressing his disapproval of the extravagance of our war expenditures, and coming out in unmeasured terms for the limitation of armaments and the payment of our

national debt, upon which no substantial progress has been made since the Spanish War. Prof. James Brown Scott read the argument made by him at the second Hague Conference for the Court of Arbitral Justice, in which he showed conclusively the defects of the present so-called Permanent Court of Arbitration established by the Conference of 1899. As the masterful points of his argument proceeded, one could not help admiring the work done at The Hague by this trained scholar. Few men have done so much to put arbitration on the right basis as Prof. James Brown Scott. Professor Scott was followed by Hon. Richard Bartholdt, whose subject was "Peace by Right, not by War." Then came Mr. Bryan. Instead of speaking on a predetermined topic, he took up the discussion from points of departure given him by preceding speakers. His address was directed against war expenditures and in favor of the limitation of armaments. Some thought it one of his greatest speeches. Being a part of a discussion, it had about it an admirable freedom and spontaneity which a set oration could never have, and, while it did not appeal so strongly to the emotions as his speech of last year at the New York Congress, it more than made up for any oratorical deficiencies by its practical character and argumentative effect.

On Tuesday morning the delegates held a business meeting to consider the report of the Committee on Resolutions, which was presented by Mr. White. The resolutions, which will be given in full in our July issue, went right to the point, and besides supporting the measures of the second Hague Conference, emphasized in plain language the necessity for considering the limitation of armaments. The concluding part of the resolutions, in reference to permanent organization, will probably take effect in the form either of a new Pennsylvania State Peace Society or a stronger working arrangement among the present societies in Philadelphia. Whatever steps may be taken, an attempt will be made to keep the peace movement before the people of the State from now until the third Hague Conference.

In the afternoon an Educational Meeting was held at Horticultural Hall, the chairman of which was Provost Charles C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania. The speakers were Chancellor Henry C. White of the University of Georgia, Professor Isaac Sharpless of Haverford College, Professor James D. Moffat of Washington and Jefferson College, President Lawrence A. Delurey of Villa Nova College and Rev. Walter Walsh of Dundee, Scotland. While the different speakers approached their subjects from different points of view, made a variety of suggestions and brought forward new information, all were agreed on the fundamental principles of the peace movement, and showed that the colleges of all denominations and kinds were ready to carry forward the program in its behalf. Mr. Walsh's address had to do more particularly with the children of the school age, and was on the same lines as his chapter on the effect of war teaching upon the school child, which appears in his book, "The Moral Damage of War." It was one of the best contributions made to any of the meetings.

The evening was remarkable for a banquet held at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel and attended by some four hundred people. Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, one of the

most highly respected and popular citizens of Pennsylvania, a man who understood the occasion and his people to perfection and represented them as perhaps no other man could have done, was chairman and toastmaster. Baron Kogoro Takahira, Ambassador from Japan, was unavoidably detained in Washington, as well as Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, Senator of Illinois, Congressman Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, Hon. John Dalzell, Congressman from Pennsylvania, and Hon. Joaquim Nabuco, Ambassador from Brazil. But impressive speeches were made by Hon. John Barrett and by Rev. Walter Walsh, Mrs. Charles Newbold Thorpe and Henry C. Niles. A stirring speech was read by Señor Don Gonzola Quesada, Minister from Cuba, who spoke for the Latin-American civilization and its early and prominent part in the movement for arbitration and internationalism.

Compared with events of a similar kind in recent years, the Congress stands out as an occasion of great importance in the peace movement in America. It was held in one of the largest and most influential States of the Union and in one of its most representative centres of population, education and political influence. Though only a State Congress, it was in some respects quite as significant as the National Peace Congress held in New York a year ago. It was distinguished particularly for its thoughtful papers and addresses, some of which were of the highest order, and will always rank with the best of peace literature.

The Second Hague Conference a Peace Conference.

BY HON. JAMES BROWN SCOTT.

Address at the Eightieth Anniversary of the American Peace Society, Boston, May 12, 1908.

[Dr. Scott, the author of this article, is the Solicitor of the State Department. He was the Technical Delegate of the United States to the second International Peace Conference at The Hague, and drafted the plan for a regular International Court of Justice, the principle of which was unanimously approved by the delegations, but the organization of which awaits the agreement of the governments as to the method of selection of the judges. Dr. Scott introduced his address at the Annual Dinner by a prelude on William Ladd, the founder of the American Peace Society, which was so important that we propose to publish it as a separate article in our next month's issue. — ED.]

The *Acte Final* of the recent Hague Conference states the calling of the Conference in a single happy paragraph:

"The second International Peace Conference, first proposed by the President of the United States of America, having been, upon the invitation of His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, convoked by Her Majesty the Queen of The Netherlands, met the 15th of June, 1907, at The Hague, in the Hall of Knights, charged with the mission to give a further development to those humanitarian principles which served as a basis for the work of the first Conference of 1899."

From this preamble it appears that the second Peace Conference was initiated by President Roosevelt, although the idea of a conference as an international institution is due to the Czar of Russia. It is therefore not too much to say that the United States and Russia were jointly interested in the Conference in a personal and a peculiar way beyond all others, and in the success of the Conference they undoubtedly have just cause for satisfaction.